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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28

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Extract from a SERMON *preached before the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in foreign Parts, at their Anniverſary Meeting in the Pariſh Church of* St. Mary le Bow, *February* 19, 1773. *By the Right Reverend* Jonathan *Lord Biſhop of* St. Aſoph.

THIS excellent Sermon treats chiefly of the unhappy Diſunion between Great Britain and her Colonies in America, and it exhibits a lively Picture of that benevolent Spirit, and of thoſe equitable Principles and Meaſures, by which alone their old Concord and mutual Proſperity can be reſtored. For the wiſe and liberal Maxims of Government inculcated in it and referred to the principal Object, and alſo for the uncommon Elegance of the Compoſition, it is ardently to be wiſhed that an Edition of it was printed for publick Sale. In the Meantime, as the late Detection of that infamous and traiterous * Correſpondence, which was deſigned to widen the Breach, has rendered the Subject of this Sermon univerſally intereſting, we cannot doubt but that a large Extract from it will be highly acceptable to our Readers.

PERHAPS the diſintereſted Zeal of this Society for the Inſtruction of our Brethren in North America may tend to revive that Union and Cordiality between the Mother Country and its Colonies, which, for the common Utility, ought never to have been interrupted. It is by no Means decent from this Place to cenſure the Conduct of our Superiours, or even to ſuppoſe it blameable; but ſurely, as good Subjects, we may wiſh and endeavour to heal the Wounds of our Country, without inquiring by what Hand they were inflicted. We may, and I think we ought to wiſh, that the true Intereſt of the whole extenſive Community may govern our future Conteſts, and regulate all our Claims. Our mutual Relation was formed, and has hitherto ſubſiſted, by a perpetual Communication of Benefits. We want the Produce of Soils and Climates that differ ſo much from our own, and they will long have Occaſion for the Fruits of our Arts, our Induſtry, and our Experience; and ſhould they ever ceaſe to want our Protection, which as long as we render it beneficial to them they never will, yet we may ſtill continue united in Intereſt, in Commerce, and the grateful Remembrance of old Services. May the Wiſe and Good on both Sides, without inquiring too curiouſly into the Grounds of paſt Animoſities, endeavour by all prudent Means to reſtore that old publick Friendſhip and Confidence which made us great, happy, and victorious. To Countries ſo cloſely united, it is needleſs, and even dangerous, to have Recourſe to the Intepretation of Charters and written Laws. Such Diſcuſſions excite Jealouſy, and intimate an unfriendly Diſpoſition. It is common Utility, mutual Wants and mutual Services, that ſhould point out the true Line of Submiſſion and Authority. Let them reſpect the Power that ſaved them, and let us always love the Companions of our Dangers and our Glories. If we conſider their Proſperity as making Part of our own, we ſhall feel no Jealouſy at their Improvements; and they will always cheerfully ſubmit to an Authority which they find is exerciſed invariably to the common Advantage. During all our happy Days of Concord, partly from our national Moderation, and partly from the Wiſdom, and ſometimes perhaps from the Careleſſneſs of our Miniſters, they have been truſted in a good Meaſure with the entire Management of their Affairs; and the Succeſs they have met with ought to be, to us, an ever memorable Proof that the true Art of Government conſiſts in not governing too much. And why ſhould Friendſhip and Gratitude, and long Attachments, which inſpire all the Reliſh and Sweetneſs of private Life, be ſuppoſed to be of no Weight in the Intercourſe between great Communities? Theſe are Principles of human Nature, which act with much greater Certainty on Numbers than on Individuals. If properly cultivated, they may to us be productive of the nobleſt Benefits; and, at all Events, will neither leſſen the Extent of our Power nor ſhorten the Duration of it.

When Things are on ſo reaſonable a Footing, if there ſhould happen to be any Errours in Government, they will ſoon be corrected by the friendly Diſpoſition of the People; and the Endeavours to ſeparate the Intereſt of the Colonies from that of Great Britain will be received with the Indignation that is due to the Artifices of factious Men, who wiſh to grow eminent by the Misfortunes of their Country.

Even in that future State of Independency which ſome among them ignorantly wiſh for, but which for their true Intereſt can never be too long delayed, the Old and Prudent will often look back on their preſent Happineſs with Regret, and conſider the Peace and Security, the State of viſible Improvement and brotherly Equality, which they enjoyed under the Protection of their Mother Country, as the true golden Age of America.

I need not ſuggeſt how favourable theſe Diſpoſitions muſt prove to the Reception of the religious and benevolent Doctrines which it is the Buſineſs of this Society to propagate. Under a mutual Inclination to Peace and Goodwill, the Leſſons of Piety we teach will be heard with that fair Attention which always turns to the Advantage of Truth, and the Claims we make will be eſtimated (which is all we ought to deſire) by the Reaſonableneſs of them.

I own I feel upon my Mind a ſtrong Impreſſion of the publick Advantages that would reſult from this benevolent and Chriſtian Policy; and I could wiſh, for the Intereſt of Mankind, and of our Country in particular, that it may not be thought wholly of a viſionary Nature. I think I can ſee a ſtrong and immediate Demand upon us for ſuch a Conduct, from the Situation we are in, and the unuſual Occurrences that have paſſed before us within a few Years. There ſeems at preſent to be a great and general Commotion, and Tendency to Change, in the Minds of Men. Animated by the gradual Improvement of Knowledge, and the fortunate Example of this Country, our Neighbours have had the Courage to think with greater Freedom on the moſt important Subjects, and to look for Something better in Religion and Government, than they find eſtabliſhed among themſelves. At the ſame Time, not only Diſcontent and Faction, but the real Difficulties of Things, the Extent, the Fluctuation and the Intricacies of Commerce, afford ſufficient Exerciſe for political Wiſdom. Add to this, a vaſt Acceſſion of diſtant Territory, the Art of governing which we are yet to learn. Our Colonies are riſing into States and Nations; the extreme Boundaries of the World are opening to our View, and Regions unknown to our Fathers may ſoon become the Objects of Contention. In this great ſhifting Scene of human Affairs, the Concerns of this extenſive Empire are growing every Year into more Importance and Dignity. It behoves us to adopt ſome Plan of Conduct that ſhall be ſuitable to our Situation, and the high Character we ſuſtain. The Intereſt of Britain, conſidered ſingly by itſelf, ought not at preſent to be the ſole, and in a few Ages may not be the moſt conſiderable, Object of Attention. We have already tried what Advantage is to be found in governing by Force, and have no Reaſon to be proud of the Experiment. What Benefit has accrued to the Publick from the Plunder and Deſolation of an induſtrious helpleſs People? The whole Profit we have reaped from ſo much Injuſtice and Diſhonour has ended in fraudulent Schemes, vain and extravagant Expectations, ruinous Expenſe, and Luxury; attended with a general Loſs of Credit and Confidence, a ſudden Suſpenſion of Commerce and Induſtry, and an almoſt total Stoppage of the main Springs and vital Motions of Society. It requires no common Degree of Wiſdom to deliver our Country from ſuch Gains and ſuch Proſperity as this!

A great liberal commanding Spirit is wanting, ſuch as has appeared but rarely in modern Times, but was better known to the Ancients; which, without computing and calculating what is ſtrictly due, can extort Affection and Gratitude by publick Services; which can ſacrifice little and even great Intereſts to the Eſtabliſhment of a ſolid permanent Authority, founded on Juſtice and Moderation; which, permitting its Subjects to enjoy and improve all their natural Advantages, can always avail itſelf of their Wealth and Numbers for the Defence or the Glory of the Empire, and is ſure to find the moſt powerful Reſources of Government in their Friendſhip and Love.

We preſume not to inſtruct our Rulers in the Meaſures of Government, but it is the proper Office of a Preacher of the Goſpel of Peace to point out the Laws of Juſtice and Equity which muſt ultimately regulate the Happineſs of States as well as of Individuals, and which are no other, in Effect, than thoſe benevolent Chriſtian Morals which it is the Province of this Society to teach, transferred from the Duties of private Life to the Adminiſtration of publick Affairs. In Fact, by what Bond of Union ſhall we hold together the Members of this great Empire, diſperſed and ſcattered as they lie over the Face of the Earth? No Power can be ſwift or extenſive enough to anſwer the Purpoſe. Some Art muſt be employed to intereſt all the diſtant Parts in the Preſervation of the Whole; which can only be effected by ſerving, obliging, and protecting them. It ought not to be the firſt Object in Contemplation what we are to get by them, but how we can beſt improve, aſſiſt, and reward them; by what Benefits we may procure their Happineſs, and win their Affection. But is Government then entitled to no Emoluments in Recompenſe for all its Cares? I anſwer, that they who have the Heart to do Good to thoſe who depend upon them will always meet with an ample Return. None are ſo ſure to reap the Benefits of the Soil as they who have ſpared no Expenſe in the Cultivation; and it is univerſally true, that the more we exact from our Subjects the leſs we ſhall gain from them. *Bountifulneſs is a plentiful Garden, and Mercifulneſs endureth for ever.* Let the diſtant Nations that depend upon us be made to know, and feel, that they owe their Peace and Happineſs to our Protection. Let them be encouraged to conſider themſelves not as our Slaves, but as our Friends and Brethren. And let us endeavour to wipe away the Tears from the poor oppreſſed Natives of India, and ſuffer them, if poſſible, to enjoy ſome Taſte of the legal Security and civil Liberty which renders Life dear to ourſelves; which are Bleſſings hitherto unknown to thoſe Climates, but more grateful to the Heart of Man than all the Fruits and Odours which Nature has laviſhed upon them.

This Righteouſneſs and Mercy, which is due to all Men, but eſpecially to thoſe who are under our Protection, is the Law of Nature, the Command of Religion, and it ought to be the firſt and leading Maxim of civil Policy. But it is amazing how ſlowly, in all Countries, the Principles of natural Juſtice, which are ſo evidently neceſſary in private Life, have been admitted into the Adminiſtration of publick Affairs. Not many Ages ago, it was cuſtomary to engage in War without a reaſonable Cauſe or Provocation, and to carry it on without Humanity or Mercy. Since then, it is happily become neceſſary for States to explain their Motives, and juſtify their Conduct, before they begin to deſtroy their Fellow Creatures. And bleſſed be his Memory who firſt taught the Soldier to ſpare the uſeful Huſbandman, and to feel a Horrour at ſhedding of innocent Blood.

It has been the Policy of Government, ſuch as it is, from the earlieſt Times, to keep diſtant Provinces and Colonies under the moſt ſevere Reſtraints and Subjection; yet, when thoſe Reſtraints have been removed, the Mother Country has always been a great Gainer by the Advantages ſhe has communicated to her Subjects. Indeed it is a Truth, not more important than it is evident and obvious, that the moſt ſure and effectual Method of receiving Good from Men is to do Good to them; or, as St. Paul beautifully expreſſes it, *to provoke one another to good Works.* But the Minds of Men are not ſufficiently prepared and enlightened by Experience to adopt it in Practice. A Time, I doubt not, will come, in the progreſſive Improvement of human Affairs, when the Checks and Reſtraints we lay on the Induſtry of our Fellow Subjects, and the Jealouſies we conceive at their Proſperity, will be conſidered as the Effects of a miſtaken Policy, prejudicial to all Parties, but chiefly to ourſelves. It would be a noble Effort of virtuous Ambition to anticipate this Diſcovery, to break through the Prejudices and ſelfiſh Spirit of the Age, to find a better Path to our true Intereſt, and to make our Country great and powerful, and rich, not by Force or Fraud, but by Juſtice, Friendſhip, and Humanity.

I ſhould not have dwelt ſo long on ſo unuſual a Subject, had it not been for the great and almoſt infinite Importance of it. The Virtue of a private Man aſſiſts and ſupports a few Individuals, but this publick Virtue does Good to Thouſands and Tens of Thouſands. The former relieves the Diſtreſs of a Friend, or of a Fami-

* *The Writer of a Pamphlet, publiſhed a few Years ago, on the Expediency of raiſing the Salaries of Clerks in publick Offices, makes the following Obſervation: "The Stability, Peace, and Glory, of all Governments, from that of a private Family to the great Family of the Nation, depend upon the Mildneſs, Impartiality, and Generoſity, of its Adminiſtration. It is a ſacred Tie of mutual Obligations between the Governour and the Governed, uniting both in one common Intereſt; and Exchange of Confidence, Eſteem, and Love, for Protection, Integrity, and Kindneſs. That Miniſter, or chief Officer, therefore, who, for whatever Purpoſe, labours inſidiouſly to diſſolve this Tie, who miſrepreſents and calumniates the Governed, and kindles a Spirit of Jealouſy and Reſentment in the Governour, robs the one of his brighteſt Diadem, and the other of their deareſt Rights, and is a Traitor to both.*

ly; the latter acts in a higher Sphere, it founds States and Kingdoms, or makes them prosperous and happy. Yet all this Merit, which a Nation can never sufficiently acknowledge, at least all that we presume to describe, consists in the right Application of the plain good Rules which are so often repeated to us in Scripture: *Whatsoever ye would that Men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them. Follow that which is good, to all Men. Look not every Man on his own Things, but every Man also on the Things of others. Bear ye one another's Burthens, and so fulfil the Law of Christ.* But these Truths lie before the Eyes of Men like medicinal Herbs in the open Fields, and for Want of applying them to their proper Objects they remain ignorant of their Virtues. Yet we may say, with a pious Confidence, that this has not been our own Case; this Society has thought that we could not obey these divine Precepts in a Manner more agreeable to the true Spirit of them than by teaching to distant Nations the Truths that are best calculated to make them happy. Could we teach them to the Great and the Wise of this World, that would be Happiness indeed; that would be the most effectual and the most beneficial Propagation of the Gospel that the World has yet seen. Mankind would then have an experimental Proof of the Salvation offered to us from above, and would acknowledge with Gratitude the Propriety of that Message from Heaven, "*Glory be to God in the highest, on Earth Peace, Good-will towards Men!*".

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 17.

MAJOR General LEE, in his Polish Majesty's Service, but a Native of Great Britain, arrived a few Days ago at Hampton, from New York, on a Tour through the Colonies.

Marriages.] ARCHIBALD BOLLING, Esq; to Miss JANE RANDOLPH, second Daughter of Richard Randolph, Esq; of Curle's.

JOHN PARKE CUSTIS, Esq; to Miss ELEANOR CALVERT, of Maryland.

[*Deaths.*] Mrs. JANE RANDOLPH, the amiable Spouse of Thomas Isham Randolph, Esq; of Chesterfield.

FREDERICKSBURG, *February* 8. Lately died here, of the Small-pox, which Distemper he had caught from some Vessel in York or James River that had Servants on Board, Mr. CHARLES TINSLEY, of Newcastle, a Gentleman who was universally esteemed, and is much regretted. Three Negro Women, and a Boy that attended him, as also a white Man who laid him out, unfortunately got the Infection; but its Progress is now happily stopped, by the great Care and Vigilance of the Magistrates, Doctors, and other Gentlemen of the Town, which is now quite clear from that noxious and alarming Disorder.

To the Reverend Mr. HENLEY.

SIR,

PAINFUL as it is to contend with One whose sole Aim seems to be that of Cavil and Abuse, who, without Regard to Candour or Truth, forgets the Merits of the Question, and endeavours only to mislead by affected Sarcasms, paltry Witticisms, and misplaced Ridicule, yet through this long Labyrinth of Sophistry and Errour I am obliged to follow you, or remain subject to the Misrepresentations of Disingenuity and Falsehood.

It was not the Fear of being *damned* that induced my Silence to the first Part of your Reply, but I waited for a second Exhibition of your rhetorical Abilities, which you had promised us. That Delicacy which you show in the Beginning surprised me not a little, and I cannot withhold my Congratulations on your new Acquisition. *Low'd by the Muses, and a Friend of Truth*, was your Character when given by a *partial Friend*, but infinitely short of such *unknown Merit*. We were therefore lately presented with a more just One, drawn by yourself, and made acquainted with the *Rubrick of your Worth*. Thus placed on an Eminence, and it might be expected superiour to the Corrosions of Envy, when you deny another the same Privilege of a *negative* Encomium, we can scarce forbear crying out with HORACE, *Rifum teneatis Amici*. Your tender Regard for my Patience must claim my Attention, and I am glad it afforded you so good an Opportunity of displaying your Acquaintance with *Tristram Shandy*. You have endeavoured to represent me as One who thinks himself exempt from giving Reasons for his Conduct; but, in Support of yours, you overwhelm us with them. *Because you would not fret my Patience* you could not answer the Whole of my Letter, and *because it was but just come to Hand* you could not answer the Whole. He must really be an impenetrable Dunce who does not perceive, and admire, the *Accuracy* of such Reasoning.

You still assert the Expediency of publishing those *detached Extracts*, without an Attempt to refute what had been said on that Subject. To refer thereto would be a sufficient Answer, but give me Leave first to point out the Consistency and Depth of your present Argument. To show the Necessity on your own Account, it is asked how *you could suppose that I (who was chosen a Guide to others, &c. and had declared my Abhorrence of Falsehood) would have accused another without the fullest Proof!* These Declarations, indeed, were not then made; but Mr. Henley's prescient Faculties enabled him to foresee, and anticipate, what, to vulgar Minds, Futurity must disclose. Your Reasoning improves as we advance, and it was necessary, on Account of your Friends, *That if I could bring such a Charge* (where the Word *bring* must mean *prove*, for in every other Sense you say it had been brought already) *it might be in their Power to defend themselves against it*; or, if that is not a sufficient Reason, *that I should be obliged to support it*. How amazing, Sir, are the Powers of your Mind! and who is able to fathom them! The Difficulty of finding out how your Election was carried on, without a *principal Conductor*, is not greater. It was my Opinion that the Person who carried about your Paper to solicit Subscriptions might justly be considered as such, and it is my Misfortune not to comprehend the Mistake. Mr. Russel, far from being the *Butt of my Malice*, is an Object of *Pity*; and it was with Concern that I mentioned the Means made Use of to promote your Interest. When you tell me that *the Character of such a Man is by no Means less respectable than my own*, I can look upon it only as a Piece of undeserved Abuse, not worthy a Reply. That Means of such an *infamous Nature* (to use your own Expression) were used, neither has, nor can, with Truth, be denied; and whether an Election, so conducted, deserves not the Ridicule cast upon it, is left to the Opinion of others. The Terms in which it was ironically represented were such as are commonly used on these Occasions, but the Sense of them must vary according to the Difference of Circumstances. The Words *Bribery and Corruption*, which have afforded you such a Handle for Misrepresentation, could not, without Absurdity, be meant literally; but will, by an easy Figure, imply unfair Means of any Sort. In this Sense, they were used; and to fix any other, would, as you own, render the Charge highly ridiculous. *The Rule of All-Fours* has already met with its deserved Treatment; I shall therefore pass it over, only with a Wish to know the Authority from whence it is taken, lest some should be tempted to believe that it can only be found among *your Elementary Ideas of Poetry*. You assert the Reality of your Election; and yet, when spoken of in the common Terms, *it brings to your Mind Tom Thumb's Execration*, and of Course bears not the least Similitude to an Election. Great must be the Eagerness to display another's Wit which forces such a plain Confession! From some Instances of the Subtlety of your Distinctions, it might be expected that you could easily discriminate an Attempt to *ridicule your Idea of an Election*, from *an Accusation aimed at Mr. Russell*. When this is done, my *Consistency* may perhaps appear *less striking*. If my *Lucubrations smell strong of the Lamp*, and consequently be the Offspring of unwearied Application and Labour (a Charge never denied) how is it, that, from a grovelling Ant, I am so suddenly metamorphosed, and soar with the rapid Wing of a *Vulture!* Your Pen must be possessed of strange Qualities to effect such a surprising Change! The *Caduceus* of *Mercury* is not to be compared to it! Not less to be admired is the Extent of your intuitive Faculties, which enabled you to *know that I considered your Productions as the Offspring of Labour*; but, unluckily, in this Instance you were misled by them: The Facility with which you wrote had often been boasted of, and as your Pieces carried no Marks of Study, or Depth of Argument, I gave easy Credit to the Imposition. To show my Readiness to pay the proper Tribute to your Merit, when discovered, I seize this first Opportunity, which that Thankfulness for your allotted Portion of Abilities gives me, to display your Virtues, and beg Leave to recommend to universal Imitation that amiable Disposition of Heart which throbs with Gratitude for the smallest Favours.

When, with an ironical Sneer, you would represent me as a Person vain of superiour Abilities, the Insinuation is as injurious as it is false. No Part of my Conduct can justify you therein; and had it been thought that the present Dispute was undertaken as a Contest for literary Fame, I would have permitted you to enjoy the Triumph. The *Fee*, without Interruption, should have culled its Sweets, and presented them to the World. It is a Pity to disturb the soft Soothings of Vanity. I shall therefore only admire your wonderful Sagacity which first perceived that Mr. Bracken had discovered a *new World*, i. e. had first attempted to defend a Cause by false Reasoning and bad Logick. When you have shown the Inefficacy of a late Adventurer's Design, your Comparison of it to the feeble Efforts of Priam will be allowed some Merit; but you only discover how much easier the Art of Triumph is learned than that of Conquest, and that it is sometimes prudent to sing *Te Deum* after an Overthrow, and conceal the Mortification of a Defeat under the Acclamations of Victory.

Far from the *Reward of a Smile*, your Remarks on what are called my logical Investigations deserve Contempt and Indignation. To omit and pervert any Part of another's Words, with a View to injure him, is a Piece of Conduct highly base and immoral. *Whether you was the real Author, or not, of the* PARISHIONER *of* BRUTON, I said, *was immaterial; but that you might be justly considered as such from your prior Knowledge and Approbation of it.* Compare this with your Representation, and the Difference will be obvious. When it was considered that the Piece was wrote to serve your Interest, that you had owned your Acquaintance with the Contents of a private anonymous Letter sent to answer the same Purposes, and informed me that such a publick Attack would appear against me, I thought, from these Premises, a *probable Argument* might be drawn for considering you as its Author, either originally or by Adoption, especially when several other Circumstances concurred to favour such a Conclusion. You, indeed, have studied the Sophisms of Logick (and never did any Cause stand in greater Need of them) but they are easily detected, and *there is a wide Difference between Things in their absolute Nature, and the same Things surrounded with peculiar Circumstances, and considered in Regard to special Times, Places, Persons, and Occasions.* Your next Attempt is equally successful, and must have sprung from the same Temper of Mind which dictated the preceding Conduct. That I had Reasons for supposing you acquainted with the Contents of the Letter has been proved, and when I also added, that it had met with the *Sanction of your Approbation*, none but a Person of your deep Penetration could discover that it was given as a *necessary Conclusion* from *previous Knowledge, and not as a concomitant Circumstance.* The following Remark of an eminent Logician is so applicable to this, and some other Parts of your Conduct, that I beg Leave, if it is not too great an Intrusion on your peculiar Province, to transcribe it. "Disputers, when warm, are apt to dress up the Opinion of their Adversary as they please, and ascribe Sentiments to him which he doth not acknowledge; and when they have, with a great Deal of Pomp, attacked and confuted these Images of Straw, of their own making, they triumph over their Adversary, as though they had utterly confuted his Opinion."

To prove your Right to address me in the Name of my Parishioners, we are referred to what was transacted in the Parish when vacant, and your Commission to demand of me the Pulpit commenced before I was chosen Rector of Bruton. But surely, whilst thus labouring to show your Commission, you forget the Denial of having executed it; and it is hardly worth while to prove a Right to do, what you declare has not been done. Whether the Number on the Day of Election for a Minister was greatly in your Favour, or not, is immaterial to the present Question, and, I am informed, a Mistake. The Number of Emissaries that were employed to collect Names for you is well known, and yet one of the Vestry, a Friend of yours, who examined the Lists on each Side, frankly declared, that, after a proper Scrutiny, the Majority was greatly in my Favour. Your Suggestion also, that some of the Gentlemen of the Vestry had *since relented at their Choice* astonished me, and it becomes you to give up your Authority for an Assertion which is so replete with Malice, and a direct Contradiction of Truth. Do you not feel a guilty *Blush* overspread your Face whilst you read this? Or if your Aversion to the *rubor verecundus* insuperable, and you still *wish not to conceal a single Scene of your Life?* Whilst endeavouring to render me the Object of Ridicule and Laughter, you may be viewed with Indifference or a Smile; but when the sacred Dictates of Truth are publickly transgressed, the World will resent and punish the Violation, with Scorn and Contempt. If any *Conversations have been betrayed*, expose to publick Disgrace the Man who has thus abused the Confidence of Friendship. Prove also the *Invention of Scandal*, the *printing of Children and Old Wives Tales*, and then the Propriety of your Retort from *Virgil* will appear, otherwise it must only recoil upon yourself.

Your Abilities and Perseverance as a polemical Writer, and the cool and dispassionate Manner in which you conduct your Attacks, are well known, and leave small Room to expect your Silence. It is however requested of you first to sacrifice to Truth, to confine your future Remarks to the Merits of the Question, and not any longer tire the Publick with trivial Objections and abusive Cavils. An Attempt has not been made materially to invalidate the Reasons urged in Vindication of my Conduct, and your own Heart will tell you whether the Schoolboy's Distich may not more properly be applied to yourself than to your humble Servant,

JOHN BRACKEN.

To the Reverend Mr. BRACKEN.

SIR,

WHEN a Man is put on the Defence of his Conduct, it is by no Means a Presumption of his Innocence that he is obliged to have Recourse to Expedients which are less justifiable than the original Crime. Your moral Character, you affirm, is deeply interested in the present Dispute. As it was with a View to your Justification that you related the Circumstances of your Promise, I must beg Leave to ask a Question concerning it. When, on the Day of your Election, the Pulpit was requested for the Lecture, did any Person propose you should take it yourself? This, you have asserted; and this, I, on good Grounds, deny. You inform us, likewise, that you did not engage to finish the Year for Mrs. Johnson till *after* the Election, for Fear it should influence the Vestry in your Favour [upright, conscientious, Mr. Bracken!] and add, *Mr. Henley's Conduct is well known not to have been so scrupulous.* Now, did you not plume yourself, in Imagination, while writing this Sentence, upon your own Superiority resulting from the Contrast? Did you not expect, on this Occasion, *to reap where you had not strewed?* I, it seems, had made this Condition; if you then, also, had done it, how could the Vestry have been influenced in your Favour thereby? But, Sir, did not the Treasurer, on your Behalf, engage to the Vestry, some Time *before* the Election, that you *would* comply with this Requisition? Candid, ingenuous, Mr. Bracken!

I must here pass over a considerable Part of your Letter, not because it is destitute of Matter for Observation, but because it more particularly belongs to the Inhabitant of Bruton. To his Hands, therefore, I consign it.

We find, Sir, from one Part of your Epistle, that *your Duty would not have allowed me the Use of your Pulpit, had you entertained* NOTHING MORE *than* DOUBTS *concerning my Principles.* Is it from St. Paul you conclude that *he who doubteth is damned?* Learn better to interpret your Bible. Once *only* have you heard me speak on a Subject of Divinity, and the Treasurer himself would have pronounced me orthodox, had he at that Time been present. Why then insinuate you *know* me a Heretick? Before *such* Accusations are brought, an Accuser should *understand* and *remember* the suspected Positions, should examine whether they were *true* in themselves or *could be proved* from the *Articles of the Church*, or from *Scripture.* On the present Instance, however, there was no Need for being so nice. Mr. Bracken has been animated by a Sense of his Duty. Blessings on the Man that first invented *Duty!* A holy Concern for the Purity of the Faith, and a pious Yearning for the Salvation of Souls, will authorise Treachery to Friends, Violation of Engagements, Ruin of Reputation, and (were it not that civil Polity wickedly interposed) the glorious Exhibitions of Martyrdom. If my Ideas of Duty and Obligation be just, a Man invariably *ought*, and *is bound*, at all Times, *to act* in an *uniform* Manner, so long as *Circumstances* continue *the same.* Upon this Supposition, should you not *before* have *refused* me your Pulpit? When, in the General Court, I was appointed a Preacher, did you not tell me *it was* WITH PLEASURE *you gave me the Information, and requested me to perform also your Part of the Service?* When, after you were chosen, I delivered you the Church Plate and Poor's Money, and told you, that though you were the successful Competitor I hoped it would cause no Difference between us, adding, *I shall always be glad to give you my Assistance*, did you not *freely* accept of that Offer? And, *since* that Time, are my Principles changed? If you *latterly* have been influenced by your *Duty*, by what Motive was you *formerly* governed? Are *opposite* Actions *equally* right? Away with the *Mask* of a Saint! But, forsooth, *my Principles are* EXCEPTIONABLE. Are they become *so* to you, since you have made yourself the Cat's Paw of a Party? Or by what *other* Right do you thus predicate of me? If you be not a malignant Sentinel, come forth and declare before the Publick what these Principles are. I never yet have denied, nor will I ever deny, the Principles I hold. Lay me open to the World. I conjure you to do it. Speak firmly, not what you wish I were, but what I really am. The Publick shall be my Judges. I fear not to trust my Honour with them. Neither you, Sir, nor any of my Accusers, dare accept this Challenge. They know the Futility of their Charge, though, you tell us, *the contrary you have Reason to believe*; or they would have, long ago, done it. *A Lenity*, we learn too, *deserving better Returns, was the only Reason for Silence.* If this be said from sufficient Authority, may I not appeal to Conscience? And, can that Gentleman, Sir, you refer to, in a cool retired Moment, when there is no Witness to his inmost Thoughts but the awful Eye of an all-seeing God, will he then affirm, that, instead of private Pique, or Resentment, his Conduct was influenced, *solely*, by Duty to his Maker and Judge, Solicitude for the eternal Happiness of his Fellow Creatures, and a brotherly Affection for me? If he can, I forgive, I revere him. If he cannot, I behold him with Pity. Have you given us a Key to his Conduct, in saying that *his End was obtained.* If this be true, his End is not THAT *he* hath suggested, but *another.* He prevented my Election, and this *only* was his End. Had it been to have guarded the World against my Principles, was Duty *also* his governing Motive, those Principles he would have exposed to the World, pointed out their pernicious Tendency, and cautioned against them the Ignorant and Thoughtless, with the seraphick Fire of his ardent Eloquence. But, *how* was it this End was obtained? By advertising, on *the Evening before* the Election *that my Letter should be answered, in the next Paper, if Business of greater Importance would permit.* Hence the Attention of the Publick was drawn off from my Letter, till the Treasurer's Answer should appear. But *why* this Answer has yet been withheld, the Circumstances which follow may possibly account. On the Day of Election, three Persons appeared in Vestry to prove me a Socinian. The FIRST, in Confirmation of what he alleged, appealed to those who were by when the Heresy was said to have been uttered. *One* of them, in Consequence, *immediately* declared, and the *other*, though then absent, hath *since* often declared, the Injustice of the Charge which this Witness had brought. The SECOND *did not pretend to remember the Words I had spoken*, but gave only her vague Ideas concerning their Import. That these Ideas were *vague*, I assert; because she materially varied, upon Interrogation, in her Mode of Expression. The THIRD stepped forth, as a *Hearsay* Evidence, to testify *that what her Sister had just been declaring* she had communicated to her *above two Years before*; but, upon being questioned on the Subject, explained herself in a Manner ESSENTIALLY *different* from the Witness she came to support*. Such, Sir, were the Proofs adduced to condemn me, Proofs which *no* Court of Justice would have heard. *These Transactions*, in the Steeple of Bruton, will be known when *the Parties* have long been no more. If it then was that Gentleman's Duty *earnestly* to *contend for the Faith which was once delivered to the Saints*, should he not have *afterwards* published the Answer advertised? Or, *hath Business of greater Importance prevented* ever since? No, say you; but *he had obtained his End*, and *Lenity deserving better Returns* than he hath met with from me *occasioned his Silence.* If you have received your Information from *him*, is not this rather the State of the Case? The Gentleman, finding his Proof too weak to convince me, but having, by his Influence, accomplished his End, and being unwilling to hazard the Risk of an Answer, under an hypocritical Pretence of *Lenity to me*, arrogates to himself a Merit from his Silence. To what Purposes will not Men prostitute the Appearance of Virtue and Religion! Or, are they but empty Names?

To proceed: *Whenever the Wishes of my Parishioners*, say you, *may incline them to prefer any other Gentleman, unexceptionable in his Principles, a Regard for their Satisfaction will not permit me to hesitate* in giving him my Pulpit. *Unexceptionable in his Principles!* No Reserve then on Account of his *Morals.* Yet how but from these can his Principles be known? Our Saviour, when he cautions his Disciples against Hereticks, sets up, as the Criterion of their Principles, their Conduct. Amidst the Discoveries, however, of modern Times, it has been found, by those who are better acquainted with the Subject, that his Criterion is both incompetent and fallacious. Among our *more* illuminated Theologues, it is no longer inquired whether a Man be possessed of *Integrity* and *Benevolence*, but whether he be orthodox; not whether he believes the Revelation of Jesus, but whether he be of this or that Sect: As though the Inquiry, at the last Judgment, would be, are you an Athanasian, an Arian, or Socinian? If his Principles quadrate with those of the Quorum, whatever be his *Morals*, his *Belief* is secure; for though St. Paul hath exalted *Charity* far above *Faith*, yet, from the Accident which befel him in his Way to Damascus, he hath, ever since, been disqualified for a Judge in the Cause. A Religion, of this Sort, is very convenient. Opinions may be adopted with Facility, but the Practice of Morals is not so easy. Hence, implicit Faith becomes a cheap Compensation for the Want of good Works. Thus, *the Word of God is rendered of no Effect, by the Traditions of Men*; and what the Apostle asserts is treated as a Fable, that *whoso loveth his Neighbour hath fulfilled the Law.*

But, *you will not hesitate when any other Gentleman unexceptionable in his Principles*, &c. Pray, Sir, by whom must his Principles be judged of? Your Parishioners, or yourself? If by them, how is it consistent with this Regard, you profess for their Satisfaction, that you have already refused the Person of their Choice? But I understand you, *any* OTHER *Gentleman.* Yet, supposing your Parishioners should prefer, to yourself, some Gentleman whose Principles do not differ from mine, will you not *then* hesitate to give him your Pulpit? But if you yourself be to judge, may not the Principles of *every* Gentleman be *exceptionable*, on Account of that very Preference which you require to qualify him for your Pulpit? Besides, Sir, some of your Parish (and Mr. Treasurer in particular) will be glad to know by what Right you undertake to determine for them, and by what Means you acquired this Right. The modest, the humble Mr. Bracken! Is it from their Confidence in your Orthodoxy they have surrendered it to you? What *Proof* have you exhibited of your Soundness in the Faith? From *whence*, Sir, can *I*, who am one of them, collect it? Might it have been found in the delicious whipt Syllabubs of the jessamy Jackey Langhorne (preferable, no Doubt, to *the Milk of the Word*) with which you treated us from the Pulpit, while a Candidate for the Parish? Or from the stronger Olios you since have regaled us with, compounded, like Harlequin's Snuff, by pilfering a Pinch out of every Body's Box? I mean not, by this, to charge you with Heresy. Whatever be your Principles, it matters not to me. Seven Months, notwithstanding, you have been chosen in the Parish; and no One, that I have heard of, has yet found them out. Three Years, almost, I preached in your Pulpit, without being suspected by *any* but the Treasurer, and *only* by him (that I knew of) till the 12th of last June. Then, indeed, a good Lady (who affirmed she had been watching my Sermons for two Years, or more) urged home the Imputation upon me with Vigour, because I once had called our Saviour a *Prophet*; though Moses, and St. Peter, had done so before me. For aught, therefore, your Parishioners hitherto know, *you* may not be more orthodox than *I*. But, to view your Conduct in another Light: You have been, till now, considered as my *Accuser*; but, lo! you are also a *Judge*. *Whenever the Wishes of your Parishioners may incline them to prefer* ANY OTHER *Gentleman* UNEXCEPTIONABLE *in his* PRINCIPLES, *a Regard for their Satisfaction will not permit you to hesitate.* Thus then, Sir, the Person they prefer must be referred to you, and undergo an Examination touching his Faith. Methinks, the more proper Inquiry for YOU to make would be concerning his Practice. This Point, you, however, give up. If, therefore, a Profligate be brought to your Tribunal, and, on Trial, his *Orthodoxy* be found to be *staunch*, in Compliance with this Promise (for Promises are sacred) out of *Regard for your Parishioners*, you will give him your Pulpit. On me, you have pronounced the Sentence of Exclusion; and, doubtless, it would have occasioned me no little Concern, had I sought the Lectureship from my own Inclination, rather than the repeated Importunities of Friends. But, under *whose* COMMISSION did you utter this Sentence? Or, on *what* AUTHORITY erect a Tribunal for those who may *hereafter* be Candidates for the Lecture in your Parish? St. Paul once inquired of a Person, like yourself, *wherefore judgest thou thy Brother?* And *wherefore settest thou at nought thy Brother?* Assigning this Reason for these Interrogations, *we must all appear before the Judgment Seat of Christ.* Perhaps, however, you have received your Deputation from a greater than St. Paul, I mean the Representative of St. Peter. If so, how ought we to rejoice on reflecting that the SPIRIT *of* INFALLIBILITY (which in Europe hath sent more Hereticks to Heaven than all the other Endowments of the Catholick Church) is imported into America in the Person of Mr. BRACKEN, and hath *already* begun its Operations?

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* *Let no Person suppose I mean to insinuate that* either *of these Ladies* asserted *what they did not* believe. *I am sure they were sincere in the Evidence they gave, and I shall always think myself obliged to them for it; though, no Doubt, they would have convicted me if they honestly could.*——*Why did St. Paul forbid Women to speak in the Church?*

Having now, Sir, done with your Letter (as we are exhorted, in Scripture, *to provoke one another to Love and good Works*) with the Hope of ſoon meeting you on other Ground, I here throw down the Gauntlet; and that you may be at no Loſs concerning the *Weapons* with which I purpoſe to enter the Liſts, they are *the Shield of Faith, the Helmet of Salvation, and the Sword of the Spirit.*

I am, Sir, your humble Servant,
SAMUEL HENLEY.

Entered in the Upper Diſtrict of JAMES *River.*

February 11. Sloop Providence, Robert Barron, from St. Euſtatia, in Ballaſt.

Cleared Outwards.

February 14. Ship Warwick, Andrew M'Vey, for Cadiz, with 8100 Buſhels of Wheat, 198 Barrels of Flower, and 2500 Staves.

15. Ship Triumph Frigat, James Rogers, for Leghorn, with 10,870 Buſhels of Wheat, 40,000 Weight of Bread, and 5 Hhds. of Beans.

17. Ship Brunſwick, Alexander M'Larty, for Glaſgow, with 359 Hhds. of Tobacco, and 10,000 Staves.

Advertiſements.

FREDERICKSBURG, *February* 10, 1774.

ON *Friday* the 1ſt of *April* a Match for TWO HUNDRED GUINEAS will be run for, over the Courſe at this Place, between *Moore Fauntleroy* and *Mann Page*, Junior, Eſqrs. On *Friday* the 15th, *Moore Fauntleroy* and *Maximilian Robinſon*, Eſqrs. run a Match for ONE HUNDRED PISTOLES. And on the 24th of *May* will be run for, over the ſame Courſe, a Purſe of FIFTY POUNDS, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, on the following Terms: Heats four Miles each, to ſtart between the Hours of eleven and twelve, 3 Year Olds to carry ſix Stone twelve Pounds, 4 Year Olds to carry ſeven Stone ten Pounds, 5 Year Olds to carry eight Stone eight Pounds, 6 Year Olds to carry nine Stone ſix Pounds, Aged to carry ten Stone, Subſcribers to this Purſe, that ſtart a Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, to pay 40s. Entrance, Non-Subſcribers to pay 5l. the Horſes to be entered with Captain *George Weedon* on the *Saturday* before the Race, and proper Certificates of their Age then produced.——The Day after the Race will be run for the ENTRANCE MONEY, by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding (the winning Horſe of the preceding Day excepted) on the Terms following: Aged Horſes, 14 Hands high, to carry 126 Pounds, to deduct ſeven Pounds for every Inch, and ſeven Pounds for every Year under, and to carry ſeven Pounds for every Inch above, and to run in other Reſpects agreeable to the Rules of the firſt Day. Subſcribers to the firſt Day's Purſe to pay 20s. Entrance, and Non-Subſcribers 50s.

N. B. This Subſcription continues for five Years certain, and is on ſo good a Footing that Gentlemen who ſtart their Horſes for it may depend on receiving the full Value of the Purſe in ready Caſh, as ſoon as the Race is determined.

WHEREAS the Copartnerſhip of *Andrew M'Crea* and Co. is diſſolved, by the Death of *Andrew M'Crea*, all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Copartnerſhip are once more deſired to ſettle and diſcharge their Balances; and as I cannot grant any farther Indulgence, every Account that is not immediately ſettled will be put into the Hands of Mr. *Thomas Claiborne* to bring Suit, without Reſpect to Perſons.

JAMES AGNEW, Adminiſtrator to *Andrew M'Crea*, deceaſed.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 28*th Inſtant* (February) THE Stock in Trade of *Andrew M'Crea* and Co. conſiſting of DRY GOODS, IRONMONGERY, &c. and ſundry other Articles too tedious to mention; alſo a few Hogſheads of RUM, a NEGRO BOY, and a HORSE. Six Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchaſer giving Bond, with approved Security.

JAMES AGNEW, Adminiſtrator to *Andrew M'Crea*, deceaſed.

LEEDS, *February* 4, 1774.

ALL Perſons who have had any Dealings with the Subſcriber at his Store here, ſince the 4th Day of *October*, 1771, to the 31ſt of *December* laſt, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts with Mr. *Andrew Crawford*; and thoſe that cannot pay their Balances, I hope, will give him Bonds. I ſhall alſo be greatly obliged to thoſe Gentlemen who had Dealings with me formerly that they will now ſettle their Accounts, and give Mr. *Crawford* Bonds, in my Name, for the Balances.

THOMAS JETT.

TAKEN from a Negro Fellow and a Negro Wench belonging to Mrs. *Anne Hall*, about the 18th of laſt Month, three Pieces of VIRGINIA CLOTH, one Piece of 8¼ Yards, wove M's and O's, one Piece of 8 Yards, ſtriped with Black and Copperas, the other Piece 9 Yards, ſtriped with Copperas; alſo a Pair of CHANNEL PUMPS, and a *Virginia* Cloth COTTON TOWEL. The Owner may have them of the Subſcriber, living on *Swift* Creek, about four Miles below *Cheſterfield* Courthouſe.

(2‖) ROBERT BURTON.

FREDERICKSBURG, *February* 10, 1774.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Stores lately kept by *Hunter* and *Taliaferro*, at this Place and *Falmouth*, are deſired immediately to pay off their Balances to Mr. *Benjamin Day* in *Fredericksburg*, who is properly authoriſed to receive the ſame. Thoſe who fail may depend that their Accounts will be put in Suit, without Reſpect to Perſons, as it is out of my Power to give any farther Indulgence.

(1‖) JOHN TALIAFERRO.

RICHMOND TOWN, *February* 1, 1774.

THE Partnerſhip of *Carter* and *Trent* being this Day diſſolved, all Perſons indebted thereto are deſired to make immediate Payment, or give Bond for their reſpective Balances. Such as fail to comply with this Requeſt will be ſued, without farther Notice. The Debts due from the Partnerſhip will be paid by *Peter Field Trent*.

EDWARD CARTER.
PETER FIELD TRENT.

N. B. The Stores in which Mr. *Carter* was concerned will be continued, and ſupplied as formerly, by

PETER FIELD TRENT.

RICHMOND TOWN, *February* 14, 1774.

AS I have adminiſtered on the Eſtate of my deceaſed Brother *Andrew Edmonſtone*, late of this Place, I hereby give Notice to all Perſons indebted to come and pay off their Accounts, or give Bond; ſuch as fail may depend their Accounts will be put into a Lawyer's Hands to bring Suit, as great Indulgence has already been given. All Perſons that have any Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to give in their Claims. And as I intend to leave the Colony ſoon, I have empowered Mr. *Edward Johnſton*, of *Manchester*, and Mr. *Robert Baine*, of this Place, to act for me in my Abſence, who will give proper Diſcharges.

JOHN EDMONSTONE.

COBHAM, *February* 10, 1774.

THIS is to inform the Publick that the ORDINARY and FERRY from *Cobham* to *Jamestown* is now opened, where all Gentlemen who pleaſe to favour me with their Company may be aſſured of the beſt Entertainment; and any who chooſe to leave their Horſes, &c. at this Place, may depend the greateſt Care will be taken thereof, by (‖) WILLIAM SMITH, Junior.

NEWPOST, *February* 10, 1774.

APOLLO will begin to cover the 1ſt of *April*, at 5l. the Seaſon, the Money to be paid when the Mares are taken away. Should that not be convenient, a Note of Hand, payable in *October* at the *Fredericksburg* Races, will be accepted. Good Paſturage will be found, and the greateſt Care taken of the Mares; but I will not be anſwerable for any that may get away.——I propoſe taking Corn, Wheat, and Peaſe, at the Market Price, as it may not ſuit every One to pay the Caſh.

(10) ALEXANDER SPOTSWOOD.

PETERSBURG, *February* 10, 1774.

SEVERAL Bales of ROLLS and OSNABRUGS, imported laſt *December* in the *Thomas*, Captain *Robinſon*, will be ſold at publick Vendue, on *Saturday* the 26th Inſtant, for the Benefit of the Enſurers. (2) HENRY LOCHHEAD.

WANTED,

A PERSON qualified to act as a DRAWER in a large Publick Houſe. Such a One may hear of good Encouragement by applying to the Printer of this Paper.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 15, 1774.

A SKILFUL GARDENER will meet with good Encouragement by applying to

(tf) JAMES HUBARD.

SPOTSYLVANIA, *January* 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony ſoon.

(‖) JOHN MITCHELL.

To be RENTED, *to the higheſt Bidder, no the* 1ſt *of* March,

A TAVERN at *Bermuda Hundred*, at preſent occupied by Mr. *William Weſt*; the Dwelling-Houſe is commodious, having three Rooms below Stairs and two above, with all convenient Outhouſes, a Garden, and Paſture. It is near the Water Side, on the main Road from *Peterſburg*, *Warwick*, and *Richmond*. The Terms may be known of the Subſcribers.

(1‖) FRANCIS EPPES, } Executors.
JOHN HYLTON, }

To be SOLD *before the* Raleigh *Tavern, in* Williamſburg, *on* Wedneſday *the* 9*th of* March, *for ready Money*,

FOURTEEN or fifteen likely *Virginia* born NEGROES, conſiſting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls.——*N. B.* The above Negroes will poſitively be ſold at the Time and Place above mentioned. (‖)

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND adjoining Mr. *John Tabb's* in *Amelia*, containing by Eſtimation 750 Acres, but, if required, it will be ſurveyed; there is on it a good Dwelling-Houſe, with a Brick Chimney and three Fireplaces, ſundry Outhouſes, fine Apple and Peach Orchards, and near 100 Acres of low Grounds ſuitable for Meadow. A Widow has her Dower in Part of the Land. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to *Joſeph Eggleſton* in *Amelia*, *Richard Eggleſton* in *Cumberland*, or the Subſcriber in *Frederick*.

(2‖) WILLIAM EGGLESTON.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Wake* County, *North Carolina*, lying on both Sides of *Neuſe* River, containing 725 Acres, the Soil of which is well adapted to the Culture of Wheat, Corn, and Tobacco, and there is an excellent Range for Stock of all Kinds, Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the Terms, which will be very reaſonable, for ready Money, by applying to the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.—Negroes will be taken in Payment for one Half of the whole Purchaſe.

(2‖) THOMAS STROUD.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to a Decree of* Glouceſter *Court, on* Tueſday *the firſt of* March, *on the Premiſes*,

A TRACT of LAND in ſaid County, containing about 500 Acres, formerly the Property of Mr. *Zachariah Rowe*, and in which his Mother has her Life; it is convenient to Fiſh and Oyſters, and has every Convenience for the Plantation Buſineſs —At the ſame Time will be ſold ſeveral likely Negroes, all Kinds of STOCK, the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and ſundry other Articles.—For ready Money, by

(2) The SHERIFF.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the Subſcriber, about the 15th of *January*, a BRIGHT BAY MARE about four Feet eight Inches high, three Years old laſt Spring, a Star in her Forehead, hanging Mane and Switch Tail, her right hind Foot white, trots and gallops well. I will give a Reward of 20s. to any Perſon who will bring the ſaid Mare to me at *Peterſburg*, or for ſuch Intelligence as will enable me to get her again, and 5l. on Conviction of the Thief.

(2‖) JOHN WILMERTON.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *King William*, a Mulatto Fellow named DAVID GRAFFENREAD, about five Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, well made, a remarkable wide Mouth, a large Lump on one of his Legs, I believe the left, and a Piece bit out of the lower Part of his left Ear; carried Nothing remarkable with him, except a light coloured Duffil Great Coat, but may perhaps have altered his Dreſs. He made an Elopement once before, pretended to paſs as a free Man, and got a Paſs, is a very ſenſible Fellow, can play the Fiddle extremely well, and is very fond of Liquor. As I imagine he will endeavour to get on Board ſome Veſſel, I forewarn all Maſters of Veſſels, and others, from harbouring the ſaid Fellow. Whoever delivers him to me, or ſecures him ſo that I get him, ſhall have 5l. if taken in this Colony, and 10l. if taken in any other.

(2‖) RICHARD KING.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *November* laſt, near *Hillſborough*, *Orange* County, *North Carolina*, a Woman Servant named SARAH HASSET, about twenty Years of Age, rather under the middle Size, and inclined to be fat, is well favoured, has black Eyes and Hair. She was born in the County of *Limerick*, and has a good Deal of the Brogue. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant and delivers her to me, or ſecures her ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive 40s. Proc. Reward, and all reaſonable Expenſes.

WILLIAM JACKSON, Junior.

COMMITTED to *Glouceſter* Jail the 8th of this Inſtant *(February)* a Negro Man who ſays his Name is HARRY PERFUME, about thirty Years of Age, is much Pock-pitted, one of his fore Teeth is ſomewhat decayed, has on Plains Waiſtcoat and Breeches of a brown Colour. He denies having any Maſter, ſays he has ſailed ſeveral Voyages to *London*, and that his particular Acquaintances and Place of Reſidence have been chiefly at *Norfolk*, *Philadelphia*, and other Parts of *Pennſylvania*. Any Gentleman who can give a good Account of the ſaid Negro, or prove their Property, may have him on paying Charges.

WILLIAM SMITH, Jailer.

IT is abſolutely neceſſary that the ſundry Claimants in the Patent granted to Mr. *John Savage*, and others, who were with Colonel *George Waſhington* at the Battle of the *Meadows*, for 28,627 Acres of Land on the *Great Sandy* Creek, a Branch of the *Ohio*, ſhould have a Meeting, to fix on a Time for making a Diviſion of the ſaid Land, and to pay off the contingent Expenſes attending the firſt Survey. This is therefore to give Notice to thoſe concerned in the ſaid Patent to meet at *Winchester*, on *Saturday* the 5th of *March*, to take proper Meaſures on this Occaſion.

CHARLES SMITH.
(2‖) ANGUS M'DONALD.
WILLIAM BUFFINGTON.
GABRIEL JONES.

TAKEN up, in *Bedford*, a DARK BAY HORSE eight or nine Years old, thirteen Hands and a Half high, with ſome Saddle Spots, but no Brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l

(‖) SILVANUS PIPES.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, two WHITE HOGS, marked with a Crop, Under and Overkeel, in the right Ear, in the left with two Slits and a Nick, or a Piece taken out of the under Part of the Ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 45s. (‖) GEORGE BRADLEY.

COLEMAN THEEDS, and ELIZABETH his Wife, having this Day parted by mutual Conſent, and given Bond each to the other, the Subſcribers being Witneſſes to their Agreement, that they will not interfere with any Eſtate which ſhall hereafter accrue to either Party, this Notice is given in the Gazette, that no Perſon, after this Date, may credit the Wife on the Huſband's Account, or the Huſband upon that of the Wife's. Given under our Hands, this 12th Day of *June*, 1773.

RICHARD BEASLEY.
JOHN JAMES.

YORK COUNTY, *February* 4, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony ſoon.

(‖) ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED,

THE HOUSES and LOTS in *Hanover* Town late in the Poſſeſſion of Mr. *John Meriwether*, immediate Poſſeſſion of which will be given to the Purchaſer. The Dwelling-Houſe and all neceſſary Outhouſes are in good Repair, there is a large Garden and back Yard, newly paled in, and the Situation is very convenient for an Ordinary and the Reception of Boarders The Time of Payment will be made eaſy. For Terms apply to

ARCHIBALD GOVAN.
JOHN JOHNSON.

LUNENBURG, *February* 1, 1774.

THERE is arrived, in ſome Veſſel lately from *Glaſgow*, a ſmall BOX directed to the Subſcriber (to the Care, I believe, of Mr. *George Wright*, Merchant in *Amelia* County) containing ſome Books, and probably ſome other Things; but as the Letter and Invoice are put up in the Box, it is impoſſible for me to know what elſe may be in it. It will be eſteemed a great Favour for the Captain of the Veſſel, or any Perſon who may have ſuch a Box in his Poſſeſſion, to forward it to Mr. *Andrew Johnſton*, Jun. Merchant in *Peterſburg*, who will pay all Charges. (‖) DAVID FERGUSON.

For SALE, *altogether or in Parcels*,

A TRACT of rich high LAND, containing 1070 Acres, on the Waters of *Wreck Iſland* Creek, in *Buckingham* County, at 30l. per Hundred Acres, if all ſold together; on the ſaid Tract is a Plantation of about twelve Acres under a good Fence, which has been cultivated one Year only. Alſo for Sale, another Tract of good Tobacco Land, containing 640 Acres, on the Head Branches of *Appamattox*, in the ſaid County, almoſt joining the Lines of the former Tract; on it is a Plantation of about 50 Acres, under good Fencing, and in good Order for Cropping, with convenient Dwelling Houſes, Tobacco Houſes, &c. Theſe Tracts of Land are about 95 computed Miles from *Rocky Ridge* Inſpection. One Third of the Purchaſe Money to be paid in *April* 1775, and Credit allowed two or three Years longer for the Remainder, on paying Intereſt. I will make a large Diſcount for ready Money.

(2‖) THOMAS PATTESON.

For SALE,

A TRACT of Land in *Glouceſter* County, containing upwards of 300 Acres, pleaſantly ſituated on *Mobjack* Bay, between *Eaſt* and *North* Rivers. There is a good Dwelling-Houſe, and all other convenient Buildings; the Land is as good as any in *Kingſton* Pariſh, and there are about fifteen Acres of Marſh. It will be ſold cheap, for ready Money.

JOHN WILLIS.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 21*ſt of this Inſtant* (February) *at the Houſe of* Harry Beverley, *Eſq; deceaſed, near* Port Royal,

ALL the perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid *Beverley*, conſiſting of HOUSEHOLD GOODS of all Kinds, KITCHEN FURNITURE, a large Stock of BLACK CATTLE, HORSES, ASSES, MULES, SHEEP, and HOGS; alſo a Quantity of INDIAN CORN, WHEAT, PEASE, and FODDER. Six Months Credit will be allowed, for all Sums above twenty five Shillings. Bond and approved Security will be required. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to pay off, or at leaſt to come and ſettle their Accounts; and thoſe who have Claims are deſired to ſend them properly atteſted, that we may know which of the Creditors are to have a Preference in Caſe of a Deficiency.

JOHN TENNANT. } Adminiſtrators.
JOHN WALSH. }

To be RENTED, *for a Year or Terms of Years*,

THE LOTS and HOUSES in *Hanover* Town, the Property of *Samuel Giſt*, Eſq; of *London*; they are in good Repair, having a large commodious Brick Store with two convenient Rooms, a large Granary, a Kitchen, a Stable with two Sheds, and a Garden well paled in, the whole fit either for the Reception of a Merchant or private Family. For Terms apply to

THOMAS SMITH.

To be SOLD *at* Tappahannock, *on* Monday *the* 18*th of* April, *by Virtue of a Decree of the Honourable General Court, bearing Date the* 10*th of* April, 1773;

TWO LOTS numbered 47 and 50, and Half of a Lot Number 49, in the Town of *Tappahannock*, on which there is a good Dwelling-Houſe and ſundry other Houſes, lately poſſeſſed by *William Ramſay*, deceaſed, and by him mortgaged to *James Ritchie* and Co. The Widow of the ſaid *William Ramſay* has a Right of Dower in the afore-mentioned Lots, but will join in Deeds to convey her Right. Credit will be allowed the Purchaſer till the 25th of *October*, or perhaps longer, if required, upon giving Bond with approved Security, to bear Intereſt from the Day of Sale. (6)

W. WODDROP, Attorney for *James Ritchie*, and Co.

LOST by a Negro two Miles from *Woodſon's* Ferry, in *Henrico*, a BROWN BAY MARE, fourteen Hands high, a ſmall Snip on her Noſe, a ſhort Switch Tail, and branded on the near Buttock N B. Whoever delivers her to me, in *King William*, ſhall have 20s.

NATHANIEL BURWELL.

CHESTERFIELD County, *January* 22, 1774.

RUN away, about the firſt of *November*, a Negro Woman named RACHEL, well made, about 22 Years of Age, four Feet eight or nine Inches high, had on when ſhe went away Oſnabrug and blue Halfthick Petticoats, [illegible] and white flowered Linen Waiſtcoat, and a Felt Hat; ſhe has [illegible] bought up in the Houſe, combs her Hair long, endeavouring to [illegible] on the Publick for a free Woman, and is apt to chang[illegible] purchaſed her of Mr. *Jabez Pitt* of *Maryland*, and expect[illegible] ſojourn to get there. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negro, and [illegible] me, ſhall have 3l. Reward, if taken in this Colony, and [illegible]

[illegible]ONES.

TAKEN up, in *King George*, a BLACK [illegible] Feet ſeven Inches high, about four Years old, [illegible] no Brand perceivable. (‖) GERRARD BANKS.

TAKEN up, in *Princeſs Anne*, a BRINDLED HEIFER two Years old, marked with a Crop, Undernick, and Overnick, in the left Ear, and a Crop, under Half Crop, and Slit, in the right. Poſted, and appraiſed to 25s. (‖) ELIZABETH HAYNES.

TAKEN up, in *Prince Edward*, a RED and WHITE STEER, marked with a Crop and two Underkeels in each Ear, and appears to be ten or twelve Years old. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 10s.

JAMES REID.

TAKEN up, in *King George*, a RED and WHITE PIED COW, marked with a Slit in the right Ear, and Half Spade in the [illegible]

(‖) EDWARD HO[illegible]

POETS CORNER.

The STORM ALLAYED.

In Imitation of PRIOR's *Manner.*

THE Devil's in Woman, expenſive as fair!
Not *China*, their Likeneſs, is worthy their Care.
Becauſe that poor *Tray* dipp'd his Noſe in the Cream,
(And your Ladyſhip's *Lapdog* has oft done the ſame)
Could *Your Prettineſs* think of, you paſſionate Jade,
Nought elſe but the *Teapot* to throw at his Head?
This *Teapot!* your Ales may the Devil confound!
If it coſt me a Penny it coſt me a Pound.
Theſe Fragments! ſurvey them, without and within,
The Gilding, Enamel, ſuch never were ſeen!
And then let me tell you, to add to the Matter,
For Whiteneſs there's Nothing can match them in Nature.
"*Not match them in Nature!*" with that ſhe laid bare
A *Neck* that with Snow 'twere a Sin to compare;
"*Convinc'd of your Error, pray, Sir, look you here!*"
O Power of Beauty! my Paſſion and Pot,
And every Thing elſe, in a *Leak* I forgot;
With her Charms ſhe has amply aton'd for the Ill,
And may break me another whenever ſhe will.

TAKEN up, at a Plantation of Mr. *John Smith*'s, in *Bedford*, a ſmall BRIGHT BAY MARE about four Feet and an Inch high, a ſmall Slit in her left Ear, had on a large Bell, but no Brand or other Mark perceivable; alſo a BAY HORSE COLT about two Years old, neither docked nor branded. Poſted and appraiſed, the Mare and Bell to 4*l.* 10*s.* and the Colt to 4*l.*

(1) JAMES CHARLES.

TAKEN up, in *King George*, a ſmall SORREL MARE about eight Years old, three Feet ſeven Inches high, branded on the off Buttock H, and appears to have been branded with the ſame Letter on the near Buttock, but not very perceivable.

(1) JAMES THRELKELD.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 1, 1774.

THE Court of Directors appointed to ſuperintend the *publick Hoſpital* in this City, finding that the Act of Aſſembly by which it is eſtabliſhed hath not, in ſeveral Inſtances, been properly attended to, judge it neceſſary to give ſome farther Cautions, to ſave the Trouble and Expenſe of ſending ſuch Perſons to the Hoſpital, as, in their Opinions, are in no Sort proper Objects of the Law. From the Preamble of the Act of Aſſembly, it is evident that the Legiſlature had only thoſe unhappy Ideots, Lunaticks, and Perſons of unſound Minds in their Contemplation, whoſe Caſes were not become *deſperate*, and therefore might probably be cured, and ſuch alſo as might be dangerous to Society; but it ſeems far from their Intention to exonerate Pariſhes of the Expenſes of their Poor, by having them placed in the publick Hoſpital, unleſs they come under one of the above Deſcriptions. There may be many Inſtances of Perſons diſordered in their Minds from whom no Kind of Danger is to be apprehended, and who, from the long Continuance and Inveteracy of their Complaints, can have no Proſpect of being relieved in the Hoſpital. Many others, from being frequently intoxicated by Liquor, may become troubleſome in their Neighbourhood; but ſuch are not thought proper Patients, and are therefore returned to their former Reſidence.

It is once more recommended to the Magiſtrates to attend and conform ſtrictly to the Act of Aſſembly, and particularly to the Preamble, and the third, fourth, and ſeventh Sections. The Perſons ſuppoſed to be diſordered in their Senſes are not only to be examined by the Magiſtrates, but the Magiſtrates are alſo required "to take ſuch Evidence in *Writing* touching his or her Inſanity, and the CAUSES OF IT, as they can procure; and, if it appears EXPEDIENT AND NECESSARY, ſuch diſordered Perſons, together with the Depoſitions taken before the Magiſtrates, are to be ſent to the Hoſpital, &c. and if it ſhall appear to the Court of Directors that ſuch Perſons are proper Objects of the Act, they are to enter their Names in a Book to be kept for the Purpoſe, and to purſue ſuch Meaſures as each Caſe may require." From hence, it becomes the Duty of the Directors to be careful in not receiving improper Objects; and the better to enable them to form a right Judgment, it is neceſſary that they ſhould have the Evidence before them: The Cauſes of the Diſorder, if they can be diſcovered, may be of ſingular Service to the Court, but more eſpecially to the Phyſician who attends the Patients.

If any of theſe unfortunate People, deſcribed by the Act, are poſſeſſed of Eſtates ſufficient to defray the Expenſes of their Support and Maintenance, the General Court and other Courts are required to ſettle the Allowance to be made to the Hoſpital for ſuch Support and Maintenance out of their Eſtates, having Regard to the neat Profits thereof. Should Perſons have no Eſtates, it will be taken kindly if the Magiſtrates will be pleaſed to certify this alſo, as it will ſave the Trouble of making farther Inquiries upon this Head.

Publiſhed by Order of the Court of Directors.

JACOB BRUCE, Clerk.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 3, 1774.

A SMALL NEGRO BOY was brought to my Houſe, in the Night of the 9th ult. by ſome Perſon unknown, and left there. He ſays his Name is *John*, that he belongs to Mr. *John Johnſon* of *Hanover*, and that his Maſter ſent him to me by a Man who brought down a Cart Load of Wheat. I will deliver him to the Owner, upon his proving his Property and paying Charges.

JAMES SOUTHALL.

NORFOLK, *February* 1, 1774.

WE have juſt imported a Parcel of choice MADEIRA WINE, of the *London*, *New York*, and *Virginia* Qualities, which we will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms,

(7) JOHN LAWRENCE, & Co.

Juſt IMPORTED,

A NEAT and elegant Aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS for Rooms and Paſſages, a few Sets of *Richards*'s famous TYPES for marking Linen and Books; ſome very fine SADDLES, Calimanco SHOES, &c. &c. which are ſelling off cheap, for ready Money, by the Subſcriber in *Williamſburg*. BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

For CHARTER,

THE Brig *Hartley*, *Edward Foſter* Maſter, ſix Months only off the Seaſon, Burthen about 400 Hogſheads, or 10,000 Buſhels. For Terms apply to

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

*** Who have for Sale *Whitehaven* COALS, and a Quantity of *Landal* COTTONS, juſt arrived in the ſaid Brig.

NORFOLK, *January* 31, 1774.

COMMITTED to the publick Jail, a Runaway Negro Man, named BEN, middle ſized, very black, has loſt his right Eye, ſtoops a little when he walks, and appears to be about forty Years old; being an *African*, he ſpeaks bad *Engliſh*, but gives me to underſtand that he belongs to the Eſtate of *William Smith*, deceaſed, whoſe Widow uſed him ill, which induced him to run away, but he cannot, or will not, inform where ſhe lives. His Owner is deſired to take him away, and pay Charges.

(tf) PETER PELHAM.

COMMITTED to the Jail of *Middleſex*, a Mulatto Man Slave, who ſays he belongs to Mr. *John Fenſain* of *Northampton*; he is about 29 Years of Age, and five Feet ſix Inches high. The Owner is deſired to take him away, and pay Charges.

(tf) ELIZABETH DANIEL, Jailer.

WILLIAMSBURG, *February* 3, 1774.

RUN away, a Negro Girl named JUDITH, about fourteen Years old; and I imagine ſhe is harboured about this Town. Whoever brings her to me ſhall have TEN SHILLINGS.

(tf) JOHN CARTER.

To be SOLD, *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Tueſday *the* 15*th of* March, *on the Premiſes, and may be entered on immediately,*

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND on *Dan* River, *Halifax* County, containing 1753 Acres, Part of which is rich low Grounds, and there are all convenient Houſes on it. A farther Deſcription is thought needleſs, as it is preſumed no Perſon will purchaſe without viewing it. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed for one Half the Purchaſe Money, and two Years for the Remainder. Mr. *John Baird* will treat for the Land and attend the Sale, to whom Bond and Security is to be given. Mrs. *Perrin*'s Dower is laid upon this Land. I will ſhow the Land at any Time before the Sale. (7) WILLIAM WADE.

To be SOLD, *and Poſſeſſion given in* February *next, or ſooner, if required,*

THE FURNACE ſituated in the Townſhip of *Salisbury*, and Province of *Connecticut*, *New England*, having been lately rebuilt on the moſt approved Plan, all the Conveniencies about the ſame being either new or in good Repair, together with all the Utenſils, and a complete Set of Patterns for hollow Ware and other Caſtings; the ſole Property of a Piece of Water from which the Furnace is ſupplied, the Area meaſuring 600 Acres; a Manſion Houſe moſt agreeably ſituated, conſiſting of four Rooms on a Floor, a good Garden, and other Conveniencies; two other Houſes for Workmen, a Store completely fitted for *Engliſh* and *Weſt India* Goods and Proviſions, a Compting Houſe, &c. a large Barn, with Stabling for Horſes and Oxen. Alſo a Property in the Bed of Iron Ore in ſaid *Salisbury*, known by the *Ore Grant*, with an excluſive Right of digging, raiſing, and carrying away Ore from another Bed called *Chatfield's Ore Bed*, and the Right of Soil in a Piece of Land joining weſt on the *Ore* Grant, which contains Iron Ore. Theſe Beds all lie within two Miles of the Furnace, the Roads good. Alſo 753 Acres of Land, 300 of which are under Improvement, and the Whole well watered. The Premiſes are ſituated in a healthy, fruitful, and pleaſant Country, on the high Road from *Hartford* to *Hudſon*'s River and *Albany*, diſtant about thirty Miles from the River. The Quality of the Iron made from the above Ore is well known, both in *England* and *America*, to be equal to any made on this Continent. The Quantity of Ore, which lies near the Surface, appears inexhauſtible, the Country round is well ſupplied with Wood for Coal, and the regular Supply of Water at all Seaſons (without Danger from Floods) admits of the Furnace being in Blaſt all the Year. The Iron is excellent for Potaſh Kettles, Sugar Boilers for the *Weſt Indies*, and military Stores. The Furnace not taking all the Water, any additional Works might be erected, with great Convenience, and ſmall Expenſe. The rapid Settlement of an extenſive Country, to the North and North Weſt, muſt daily increaſe the Demand for every Article uſually caſt at a Furnace. An extenſive Trade may be introduced in *Engliſh* and *Weſt India* Goods, out of which the Works might be ſupplied with Stock and Proviſions, and carried on with more Profit than ſuch Buſineſs can be in a Country where there are few Inhabitants.

Alſo to be SOLD, a complete DOUBLE FORGE, with four Fires and two Hammers, now at Work, together with all neceſſary Utenſils, ſituated in *Colebrook*, *Connecticut*, near the Road from *Hartford* to the Furnace, built in 1771, after the beſt Model, with a good Stream and Head of Water, and in Caſe of Need (in very dry Seaſons) the Privilege of a Pond of Water five Miles in Length, for ſupplying of ſaid Forge. The like Caution is obſerved to prevent the Buſineſs being retarded in Winter, by having the Wheels under Cover, with large Iron Stoves, and Canals cut to take the Surplus Water. Adjacent to the Forge there is a Dwelling-Houſe with four Rooms on a Floor, a Store and Cellar, four Houſes for Workmen, a Barn, Coal Houſe, Iron Houſe, and Blackſmith's Shop, all built in 1771; alſo a Saw Mill and Dwelling-Houſe at a ſmall Diſtance from the Forge, with good Situations for erecting other Works on the ſame Stream, together with 289 Acres of Land round the Forge and Sawmill, about fifty of which are under Improvement. The Forge is ſituated in the Centre of a large Tract of Wood Land, ſurrounded with a cultivated Country, which is in Want of Bar Iron; there being very little refined Bar Iron manufactured in *Connecticut*, and the Conſumption conſiderable. This Eſtate, joined with that at *Salisbury*, is capable of many Improvements. For farther Particulars apply to Mr. *Charles Startin* Merchant in *Philadelphia*, Mr. *Peter Vandervoort* Merchant in *New York*, Mr. *James Holmes* at the Furnace, Mr. *Jacob Ogden* at the Forge, or Captain *William Tiley* in *Hartford*. (tf)

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, a *Mulatto* Man named ABEL, about forty Years old, near ſix Feet high, has loſt ſeveral of his Teeth, large Eyebrows, a Scar or two on ſome Part of his Face, occaſioned by a Brick thrown at him by a Negro, is very apt to ſtroke his Hand over his Chin, and plays on the Violin. He is well known as a Pilot for *York* River and the *Bay*. As I have whipped him twice for his bad Behaviour, I believe Scars may be ſeen upon his Body. He can write ſo as to be underſtood, and once wrote a Paſs for a Negro belonging to the Honourable Colonel *Corbin*, wherein he ſaid the Fellow had ſerved his Time honeſtly and truly. He has been to *England*, but the Captain he went with took Care to bring him back, and ſince his Return from that Country is very fond of Liquor. He is gone off in a Boat with two Maſts, Schooner rigged, once a Pilot Boat, but now the Property of the *Magdalen* Schooner of War, and was ſeen, I am told, fifty or ſixty Leagues to the ſouthward of Cape *Henry*, from which it is expected he intends for one of the *Carolinas*. He is a very great Rogue, and is ſo inſtructed by ſeveral Perſons not far from *Wormeley*'s Creek, *York* River; one of whom, he told me, ſaid I was not worthy to be his Maſter. He had ſome Caſh of my Son's, and an Order drawn by Captain *Punderſon* on *Richard Corbin*, Eſq; payable to *Ralph G. Meredith*, or myſelf. A white Lad went off with him, whom I cannot deſcribe, never having ſeen him to my Knowledge. Whoever ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above Reward.

(tf) SAMUEL MEREDITH, Senior.

KING & QUEEN, *November* 16, 1773.

To be SOLD, *in* Fauquier *County*,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing 5 or 600 Acres, whereon are high, dry, and healthful Situations, with fine Proſpects of the Mountains, convenient to Court, Churches, Meeting Houſes, Mills, &c. within 26 Miles of *Dumfries*, 35 of *Falmouth*, and 40 of *Alexandria*. The Land is in the Heart of a fine Wheat or Tobacco Country, either of which, or any other Commodity, may be advantageouſly diſpoſed of at either of the above mentioned Markets, or in the Neighbourhood, where are ſeveral Stores. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, near the Premiſes.

(4) JOHN CHILTON.

RUN away, on *Monday* the 18th of *October* laſt, a likely Mulatto Girl named FANNY, about fourteen or fifteen Years of Age; ſhe formerly belonged to Mr. *Auguſtine Smith*, of *Middleſex*, with whom I am informed her Mother, named *Joan*, now lives as Cook. I have great Reaſon to ſuſpect that ſhe has been harboured by a Negro Fellow named *Moſes*, belonging to *Peyton Randolph*, Eſq; about his Quarter in *Merchants Hundred*, from whence, I ſuppoſe, ſhe will endeavour to croſs about *York* to go to her Relations in *Middleſex*. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Slave, and ſecures, her in any of his Majeſty's Jails, and gives me Notice thereof, ſhall have 3*l.* Reward, or 4*l.* if delivered to me in *Williamſburg*. JOHN LEWIS.

To be SOLD *for ready Money, or Credit not exceeding five Years, or* RENTED *upon good Terms,*

THE beautiful and pleaſant Seat known by the Name of OXFORD, together with the Land adjacent, containing 1000 Acres, whereon *Granville* Courthouſe and Jail now ſtands. The Land lies very level, Part of which will produce Tobacco, and moſt of it is very good for Wheat, *Indian* Corn, Oats, &c. The Improvements conſiſt of a large well finiſhed Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, Tavern, Granary, and other convenient Buildings, almoſt new. There is on the Plantation an Apple Orchard of about 340 Trees of exceeding good Fruit, juſt beginning to bear. The Water is perhaps as fine as any in the World, and the Place is in good Order for Tavern-keeping. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe or rent the ſame may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, upon the Premiſes.

(12) JESSE BENTON.

NEWMARKET (*Caroline*) *December* 1, 1773.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, the latter End of *October* 1772, a likely Mulatto Man named RANDOLPH, about thirty Years of Age, and five Feet eight or nine Inches high; he had on, when he went away, a Suit of Green, with red Livery. As he has many Acquaintances about *Williamſburg*, it is probable he is lurking about that Place. Whoever delivers the ſaid Slave to me ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward.

(tf) ROBERT BAYLOR.

For SALE, *the* LOT *and* HOUSES *near* Cabin Point *Warehouſes, at preſent poſſeſſed by the Subſcriber.*

THE Lot conſiſts of four Acres well incloſed, a good Dwellinghouſe with all neceſſary Outhouſes, a Storehouſe, Counting Room, and two Lumber Houſes, all at preſent in very good Repair.

A TRACT of LAND in *Surry*, about ſix Miles from *Cabin Point*, containing 335 Acres, on which there is a Dwellinghouſe, a ſmall Apple and Peach Orchard, and a Quantity of very good Pine Timber.

Another TRACT in *Brunſwick*, containing 355 Acres, known by the Name of *Smoky Ordinary*, with a good Dwellinghouſe, neceſſary Houſes, a Storehouſe, Counting Room, and Lumber Houſe, all lately built, and well adapted for either a Merchant or a Tavern Keeper. For Terms apply to *Thomas Simmons*, in *Brunſwick*, or to

(tf) JAMES BUCHANAN.

FOR SALE,

THE HOUSES and LOTS, in the Town of *York*, where the Subſcriber now lives. The Dwelling-Houſe is a very commodious One, with four Rooms above and four below, a very large Brick Storehouſe, a large and well cultivated Garden, Stables, Kitchen, Waſh Houſe, &c. in good Repair. Alſo about one Hundred Acres of cleared high Land, and about ſixteen Acres of exceeding good Meadow, making together a very ſquare compact Parcel of Land, and will make a convenient little Farm for any Gentleman reſiding here, as it does not exceed two Miles and a Half from Town. For Terms inquire of

(tf) JACQUELIN AMBLER.

For SALE,

ABOUT twelve Thouſand Acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in *Amherſt* County, whereon are ſeveral Plantations and Improvements ſufficient to work forty or fifty Hands. There is on the ſaid Land for Sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a Stone Dam and a Pair of good *Cologne* Millſtones, which Mill has for two Years paſt got upwards of 100 Barrels of Toll Corn, and is ſituated on a never failing Stream. The Land will be ſhown by *William Womack*, who lives at one of the the Plantations, and the Prices of the Land made known by him. One or two Years Credit will be allowed, Intereſt being paid for the ſecond Year, and alſo for the firſt, if the Money is not paid agreeable to Contract. The Land is to be laid off and ſurveyed by Colonel *William Cabell*, at the Expenſe of the Purchaſer. Deeds will be made upon Bond and approved Security being given, either to Colonel *William Cabell*, or the Subſcriber. Six per Cent. Diſcount will be allowed for ready Money, or good Merchants Notes. If any Perſon will chooſe to exchange Lands in the lower Part of the Country, on or near ſome navigable River, that are good, it is more than probable we ſhould agree.

(tf) CARTER BRAXTON.

To be SOLD, SEPARATELY *or* TOGETHER

TWO TRACTS of LAND. One lies in *Albemarle* County, on *Hardware* River, about five Miles from the great River, containing 370 Acres, 100 of which are the beſt Kind of low Grounds, and ſituated ſo as always to have the beſt Range for Stock of any Land between the Capes and Little Mountains.

The other Tract lies in *Goochland* County, on *Lickinghole* Creek, near the *Three Notched* Road, and contains 700 Acres. The high Land is equal to any in theſe Parts, fine for Tobacco and Wheat, or any Kind of Grain or Meadow. About 200 Acres are cleared, now under good Fences, laid off in three Fields, and in fine Order to work about ten Hands to great Advantage. The Improvements are a good Dwellinghouſe, Kitchen, Smokehouſe, a Dairy, four good Tobacco Houſes, with Negro Quarters, and other convenient Buildings, alſo a fine Apple and Peach Orchard. The Place is pleaſantly ſituated, has fine Water, is as healthy as any Part of the Colony, and is convenient to Church or *Providence* Meetinghouſe, and ſeveral Mills, beſides one on the Land turned by a Spring Branch to grind for three or four Families the whole Year, and is not in the leaſt unhealthy, as the Water may be ground off every Day. Credit will be given for Part of both Tracts. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the Terms by applying to Mr. *William Mitchell*, Merchant in *Richmond*, or to the Subſcriber, who will ſhow the Land. (tf) WILLIAM PRYOR.

GOOCHLAND, *November* 1773. 3.

TO BE SOLD,

FIVE Hundred and fifty Acres of LAND in the County of *Charles City*, with a convenient Dwellinghouſe and other Improvements.

Two Hundred and twenty Acres, in the ſame County, pleaſantly ſituated on *James* River.

Two Thouſand five Hundred and twenty Acres in the County of *Cumberland*, commonly known by the Name of *Saint James*'s.

And one Thouſand four Hundred and twenty one Acres in the Counties of *Goochland* and *Cumberland*, on both Sides of *James* River, oppoſite to *Elk* Iſland.

The above TRACTS of LAND were of the Eſtate of the late *John Wayles*, deceaſed, deviſed to the Subſcribers, and are now offered for Sale. Perſons diſpoſed to purchaſe may be informed of the Terms, on Application to any one of the Subſcribers; and the Times of Payment will be made eaſy, on giving Bond and Security to

THOMAS JEFFERSON.
(tf) FRANCIS EPPES.
HENRY SKIPWITH.

YORK Town, *June* 9, 1773.

THE Subſcribers being very ſolicitous to comply with the Will of their Teſtator, the late Honourable *William Nelſon*, deſire that all Perſons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as ſpeedy Payments as poſſible. Thoſe who have Accounts open on his Books, and who cannot immediately diſcharge the Balances, are deſired to give their Bonds. This Requeſt is the more neceſſary, as moſt of the Legacies bequeathed by the Teſtator are to be paid in Sterling Money, and he has directed that his younger Sons Fortunes ſhall be placed out at Intereſt upon undoubted Securities, ſo ſoon as it can be done. Thoſe who have any Demands are deſired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON.
THOMAS NELSON, Junior.
(tf) HUGH NELSON.
RO. C. NICHOLAS.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.